

Euclemensia bassettella Clemens and notes that their habit of feeding on the female *Kermes* scale is known, but little recorded.

Out of thirty galls collected, seventeen proved to be parasitized by this moth. I believe that in some cases two hosts can emerge from one scale, it was observed, four of the scale had to exit holes and twenty-one moths were counted. S/ W

This scale was collected in Maurice Woods, Masheth, L. I., a beautiful collecting spot now destroyed.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO AN ARTICLE ON LEPTOYPHA AND LEPTOSTYLA (HETER- OPTERA; TINGIDÆ).

BY W. L. McATEE.

The paper¹ on *Leptoypha* and *Leptostyla* referred to in the title was hurried in preparation so as to get it off before my departure on a field trip, and did not escape the almost inevitable blemishes to be expected from so poor a policy. Certain of these errors have been called to my attention by Messrs. E. P. Van Duzee and Carl J. Drake to whom I am grateful.

A general correction applicable to the whole paper is that the measurements are about 10 per cent. short, due to using the multiplier .030 instead of .033 in converting micrometer readings into millimeters. Other corrections and additions are placed under the names of the species to which they pertain.

Leptoypha minor McAtee. The description of this species should be emended as follows: transpose semicolon from after word "punctured" in 6th line to after word "thick" in 5th line; and add at end of 2d paragraph the words: "margins of thorax slightly explanate anteriorly." This species is very closely related to *L. brevicornis* Champion² and may be identical. Since publishing the paper here revised, I have seen this species from the Huachucha Mts., Ariz., and from Redding and Bakersfield, Calif. At the latter locality the insect was so abundant as to be

¹ Key to the Nearctic species of *Leptoypha* and *Leptostyla* (Heteroptera Tingidæ). *Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.* 12, No. 3, July, 1917, pp. 55-64.

² *Biol. Centr. Am. Rhynch. Hem. Het.*, 2, p. 32, December, 1897.

injurious to balm-of-gilead (*Populus candicans*) and Texas ash (*Fraxinus berlandieri*).

Leptoypha costata Parshley. Specimens from Urbana, Ill., have been examined since the previous publication, and Drake has recorded³ it from Arkansas and Colorado. This species has been recorded as feeding on witch hazel, but I have been unable to find it on this plant. I have, however, collected it from ash.

Leptoypha elliptica McAtee. The known range of this species has been extended from Texas to Georgia and Florida.⁴ Professor Drake informs me that it has been taken on *Ilex* sp. in company with *L. ilicis* Drake.

Leptoypha mutica Say. The known range has been extended to Georgia and Florida. (Drake, op. cit., p. 88.)

Replace the name *L. brevicornis* in next to last line on p. 58 with *L. drakei*. Drake has described⁵ from Stone Mt., Ga., a species, *L. ilicis*, distinguished from *mutica* by much shorter antennæ and smaller size.

Leptoypha brevicornis Champion. Professor Carl J. Drake has kindly pointed out that the species described under this name in my paper is not *L. brevicornis* Champion. The latter belongs in the subdivision of the genus with explanate costal area. The misidentification is an inexcusable error, with respect to which I can do no more than acknowledge full responsibility and record my regret. The species described on pp. 59-60 of the paper here revised is therefore left without a name, and I take pleasure in naming it *Leptoypha drakei*. The type specimens are those mentioned on p. 60, collected in the Argus Mountains, Calif., April, 1891, by Albert Koebele, and are in the collection of the National Museum. Devil's River, Texas, is a locality in addition to those previously recorded.

Leptostyla clitoriae Heidemann. Mr. Van Duzee's Catalogue of the Hemiptera of America North of Mexico⁶ having been published since my paper, it is well to state that I still find my disposal of the *Leptostyla* species satisfactory and *pari passu* those of the Catalogue not so. *L. clitoriae* Heidemann (Osborn and

³ Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 13, No. 4, October, 1918, p. 87.

⁴ Drake, loc. cit.

⁵ In company with a new species of the same genus.

⁶ Univ. Calif. Publ. Tech. Bul. Entomology, Vol. 2, November 30, 1917.

Drake)⁷ is the same species Heidemann described and synonymizing it with *L. constricta* Champion⁸ without examination of the type of that species is guesswork. As pointed out in my paper the species are similar, but specimens from the United States differ sufficiently from the figure in the *Biologia* to make it advisable to regard the species as distinct.

The known range of the species covers the territory from Massachusetts to South Carolina, and from Indiana to Arkansas.

Leptostyla oblonga Say. The known range is extended to Arkansas.

Leptostyla heidemanni Osborn and Drake,⁹ is not a synonym of *L. clitoriae* Heidemann, but a very distinct species closely related to *L. oblonga* Say.

NOTES ON *CERACIS SALLEI* MELLIE* AND *BRACHYCIS BREVICOLLIS* CSY.* BRED FROM FUNGI.

BY HARRY B. WEISS, New Brunswick, N. J.

Ceracis sallei Mellie (Ann. Ent. France, VI, 377).

This species was described by Mellie in 1848 from specimens collected at New Orleans, Louisiana. Casey¹ in 1898 added North Carolina and Pennsylvania (Westmoreland County) to the distribution. Blatchley² records it as rare in Jackson County, Indiana, and Dury³ in his synopsis states that it is abundant in Ohio and ranges in the Eastern United States, from Canada to Texas. In Smith's New Jersey List it is recorded from East Jersey (Dietz), Chester and Arlington. Recently it has been found at the following additional localities in New Jersey—Springfield, April 22, Monmouth Junction, March 20, High Bridge, March

⁷ Ohio State Univ. Bul. 20, June, 1916, pp. 239-240.

⁸ Biol. Centr. Am. Heter., 2, pp. 20-21, Pl. 2, Fig. 6, December, 1897.

⁹ Ohio State Univ. Bul. 20, pp. 238-9, June, 1916.

* Kindly identified by C. W. Leng.

¹ Studies in the Ptinidæ, Cioidæ and Sphindidæ of Amer. Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. VI, June, 1898.

² Coleoptera of Indiana, p. 901.

³ Synopsis of Col. Fam. Cisidæ of Amer. north of Mexico, Jour. Cinn. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXII, No. 2, 1917.